

TWO SENSATIONS

In the Pollard-Breckinridge Breach of Promise Case Yesterday.

MISS POLLARD TELLS HER STORY.

More Than a Match for the Shrewd Lawyer on Cross-Examination.

BRECKINRIDGE SECRETLY MARRIED

At a Time When He Was Pledging Himself in the Presence of Others to Marry the Girl He Had Wronged. The Plaintiff Unmasks the Hypocrisy of the Man Who Has Been Posing as a Teacher of Morals. How the Exemplary Churchman, Silver-Tongued Orator and Statesman Led a Double Life--Intimate With Miss Pollard While His Lawful Wife Was Living--His Promise of Marriage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Two distinct sensations were furnished to-day in the Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise trial. The foremost was the appearance of the slender plaintiff on the stand as a witness in her own behalf, but the one of greatest interest to legal circles was the corroboration of the rumor which has been for several days after that Colonel Breckinridge was secretly married to Mrs. Louise Wing in New York last April, three months before the public ceremony in Cincinnati.

When Colonel Breckinridge was shown the dispatch from New York, he refused to admit its truth, or to contradict it. His counsel and law partner, Colonel Shelby, however, confirmed the report, as did Attorney Stoll. The latter said when inquiry was made whether the defense would be based on this earlier marriage:

"It would not be proper to forecast our case at this stage, but I will say Colonel Breckinridge is to take the stand very soon and it will all be made known. Until then, neither Colonel Breckinridge nor his counsel would be wise to discuss the defense. As for the marriage certificate filed by Dr. Paxton, of course that speaks for itself."

It is improbable that this secret marriage will constitute a new legal factor in the case, for while it occurred on the 20th of April, the representations which Colonel Breckinridge made to Mrs. Blackburn that Miss Pollard was his fiancée, were made prior to the secret marriage, the promises made in the presence of Major Moore, the Chief of Police, being those which were subsequent to the secret ceremony.

In giving her testimony to-day Miss Pollard was decidedly nervous at first, but, notwithstanding the strain under which she labored, was remarkably self possessed and careful in her choice of words. She looked directly toward Colonel Breckinridge, seldom lifting her eyes from his face. Her language and manner were those of a well bred lady; she sounded her vowels broadly with the accent heard in the drawing rooms of the four hundred, and her answers to the cross-examination of Major Butterworth were often turned back upon him keenly, making bonanzas of his questions. While she was on the witness stand, her companion, Mrs. Ellis, from the house of refuge, occupied a chair but an arm's length away, keeping a watchful eye upon her charge.

MISS POLLARD'S TESTIMONY.

The Plaintiff in the Case, on the Witness Stand, Tells a Straight Story.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Those who managed to run the gauntlet of the circuit court this morning were unusually numerous and distinguished in appearance. They were able to get an early sight of the principals in the case for Miss Pollard and Col. Breckinridge appeared earlier than has been their custom, the plaintiff looking somewhat worn by the strain of the trial, the stalwart congressman, beaming with his perennial freshness and shaking hands with the array of lawyers and relatives around the tables of the defense, while his slender antagonist busied herself with her morning mail, which seemed to include a great variety of epistles, the import and sources of which can only be conjectured, though the most of them appeared to be written in feminine hands.

Once Miss Pollard turned to flash a quick glance from her black eyes in the direction of the Kentucky statesman but did not catch his attention, for he was absorbed in the comments of the morning papers upon his case.

After the lawyers had rustled their papers for a quarter of an hour there was a ripple of great surprise, for no less a personage than the plaintiff herself walked around to the witness stand and took a seat directly facing Colonel Breckinridge and the whole room full of men.

"My father was a saddler," said she coolly, in response to an interrogation. "He died in 1876."

"Did anything impress his death upon your mind?" asked Mr. Carlisle.

"My father was an Odd Fellow and a Mason; members of the grand lodges of the state attended his funeral."

"He left no estate," she continued. "Two of my sisters were taken to live in the Odd Fellows' home. My mamma said I was born on the 30th of November, 1865."

layette square for a few days during that visit, had seen Mr. Breckinridge every day, and added: "He said that he had married his second wife fourteen months after the death of his first wife, and a year after the death of his second wife would not be too soon to marry me. I told him we ought not to marry for two years, and proposed to go with Miss Willard on a school trip for young ladies in Europe. He said I must not go and leave him living in rooms, a thing he had not done for thirty years. He put it on the ground that I would be selfish to go, and I did not."

A letter dated Gray Gables, Buzzards Bay, Mass., in October, 1892, from Miss Catherine Willard and which referred to the proposal that Miss Pollard join the European party, was read to the jury.

Col. Breckinridge had paid the expenses of Miss Pollard on her New York visit in the fall of 1892. When the colonel was in Washington she saw him every few days. The question of marriage was resumed at this time, and although no date was fixed, the colonel always insisted a year after the death of his wife, which would be in the spring of 1893, would be the time most suitable to him. Miss Pollard said that once on a lecturing trip to New England she had accompanied Mr. Breckinridge. During her stay at Mrs. Thomas at 1818 H street, Washington, in 1892 and 1893, she has seen Col. Breckinridge always one day, sometimes twice a day and often in the evening. She had spoken of the engagement to Mrs. Thomas and she repeated the circumstances related by witness Claude De LaRoche Francis, pronouncing the name Francis as did the young men. Col. Breckinridge had expressed regret that she had met Francis because he knew many Kentuckians and the engagement would be spread all over Kentucky before they were ready to have it known.

THE VISIT TO MRS. BLACKBURN.

The visit to Mrs. Blackburn was also rehearsed by Miss Pollard, who declared that Colonel Breckinridge had introduced her to Mrs. Blackburn with these words: "I want to place this young lady under your protection, for I intend to make her my wife. She is a great deal to me now and will be a great deal more." She repeated the circumstances of Colonel Breckinridge's visit to Mrs. Blackburn, when he had explained to her the engagement, and spoke also of the instance when Colonel Breckinridge had placed his arm around her, saying: "He was most affectionate and most kind."

"I asked Mr. Breckinridge then, as he was talking of going to Chicago, to name the day when he would marry me. I think I knelt down beside him and put one arm over his shoulder, but Mrs. Blackburn objected." This was on Sunday, May 14, 1893. The proceeding day she had visited the office of Dr. Lincoln with Col. Breckinridge, and the same day went to the office of the chief of police, Major Moore, a visit which that official had described on the stand. The second visit to Major Moore was May 14. Then going back almost ten years to the time of her first meeting the defendant in the case, Miss Pollard testified:

"In April of 1884 I was called to see my sister, who was sick at Frankfort, Ky. Mr. Rhodes had put me on the car at Lexington. Before the train had gone far a gentleman came to me saying, 'Your face seems very familiar, don't I know you?' I replied, 'I think not, but I know you. You are Col. Breckinridge.' He asked if he could come and see me. I said: 'My mother and my aunt will be very glad to see you.' After a short conversation he left me."

THE INTIMACY BEINGS.

Miss Pollard's version of her relations with James C. Rhodes did not vary essentially from the accounts heretofore published, and which are familiar to newspaper readers. This brought her up to the point where she had sent for Colonel Breckinridge to advise her regarding Rhodes' threat to compel her to marry him, and the manner in which the congressman had put himself in the position of a relative in the sight of the school principal and others. She also related the incidents of his early visits to her at school, and said that he urged her to go elsewhere with him in order that they might be able to consult over the Rhodes matter more unreservedly. The second time he came he took her riding in a closed carriage, saying the night air affected his throat. She went to the St. James hotel, in Cincinnati, in February, 1885, by Colonel Breckinridge's direction, to consult with female physicians. She was particularly enjoined not to say anything that would connect Colonel Breckinridge with her condition at that time. In reply to questions by Mr. Carlisle, Miss Pollard said Colonel Breckinridge furnished the money to defray her expenses in Cincinnati and at the founding asylum, and that Colonel Breckinridge was the father of the child to which she gave birth May 29, 1885. She denied with all the emphasis of which she was capable that she had ever since met Col. Breckinridge had intimate relations with any other man. Colonel Breckinridge had taken her to the Elsmere, in 1887, where she passed under the name of Mrs. Foster, Colonel Breckinridge representing himself as Mr. Foster. She left the Elsmere in a few days because Col. Sam Walter had recognized Colonel Breckinridge and told people in the house that his name was Foster.

HIS LETTERS.

Attorney Stoll asked if she still had a certain note from Colonel Breckinridge, which was mentioned casually, and Miss Pollard replied "I presume it is destroyed. Colonel Breckinridge always told me to destroy all his letters, and I obeyed until recently." Miss Pollard also testified concerning the birth of her second child in 1888, and recounted the numerous fashionable boarding houses in which she had been installed by Colonel Breckinridge. Miss Pollard produced, on request of her counsel, all the letters and telegrams from Colonel Breckinridge that she had preserved. They abounded in terms of endearment and advice affecting her condition. There was also a copy in Miss Pollard's handwriting of a note she had sent the defendant, which began: "My dear Willie."

Miss Pollard testified that Col. Breckinridge had taken her with him on several occasions when he went out of the city to address religious bodies. He had given her no reason for the several postponements of the dates fixed for their marriage and she had never demanded any until the scene in the office of Col. Moore. "From the night he took me to Sarah's, in 1884," said Miss Pollard dramatically, "there never was a suggestion of a discontinuance of

these miserable relations, until he left me with all sorts of promises, pledges, and loving words, on the 19th of May 1893."

The work basket which has been identified by the sister of Colonel Breckinridge's late wife as that lady's property was next produced and of it Miss Pollard said:

"Colonel Breckinridge brought that to me as he was leaving Washington in the spring of 1893, after the adjournment of Congress, saying: 'I want you to have this, Madeline; it was Lizzie's and she thought a great deal of it.' Asked as to her condition in the spring of 1893, Miss Pollard said she was in a delicate condition and that the result was a premature birth.

"Did Colonel Breckinridge ever admit to any one in your presence that he was responsible for your condition?"

"Twice, to Major Moore in his office and to Dr. Lincoln."

CROSS-EXAMINED.

In the cross-examination, which was conducted by Mr. Butterworth, the fencing between the skilled lawyer and the young woman was so keen as to furnish unstinted amusement to the court. When he inquired: "Did you understand my question?" she responded: "I think not, if that was not an answer to it."

In January of 1894 Miss Pollard had been engaged to Mr. Roselle, and when asked if Mr. Rhodes was paying her board at that time she replied:

"I don't like to phrase it that way. He was loaning me money for my schooling."

"How long did that engagement last?"

"Until the following December. Mr. Breckinridge remembers it very well. He was concealed in the sitting room and heard me break the engagement. I never concealed a thing from Mr. Breckinridge during those years, and I am surprised that he should sit here and let you ask me such questions. I was then pregnant by Col. Breckinridge with my first child."

The court adjourned until Monday, leaving the cross-examination unfinished.

A NEW SENSATION.

Breckinridge Was Secretly Married to His Present Wife Before He Publicly Announced His Engagement to Miss Pollard—Additional Evidence of His Deceitful Course.

New York, March 16.—The Evening Post will say: A certificate of the marriage of W. C. Breckinridge, to Louise R. S. Wing, dated April 23, 1893, was sent to the health department yesterday from the residence in this city of the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, formerly of the West Presbyterian church. It sets forth that Dr. Paxton officiated at the ceremony and it was witnessed by Elenora S. Collier and Mary L. Paxton. It is thought that the document may play an important part in Miss Pollard's suit against Congressman Breckinridge. The congressman was publicly married to Miss Wing last July, but since the trial of the present suit, it has been hinted that the defense would prove that there was a former secret marriage would show that the defendant was not legally in a position to agree to marry Miss Pollard at the time, according to witnesses for the plaintiff, he did so contract. One of the chief witnesses for the plaintiff, Colonel Moore, chief of police of Washington, testified that Colonel Breckinridge and Miss Pollard went to his office on May 13 of last year and that in his presence the congressman declared he would marry Miss Pollard on May 31. Before that time, as is now shown, he was married in this city to his present wife. Under the rules of the bureau of vital statistics marriage certificates should be filed for entry in the books within thirty days, but they may be legally recorded at any time within a year and then formally registered.

Dr. Paxton's house at 51 West Forty-sixth street is in charge of Charles F. Butler, a colored man. The doctor is in Allegheny City, Pa., and is not expected home until April 1. It was Butler who mailed the certificate of marriage to the bureau of vital statistics on Wednesday. Butler said to-day that on Tuesday he received a telegram from Dr. Paxton directing him to look for the certificate, and if he found it to send it to the board of health.

After a long search the certificate was found among other papers in Dr. Paxton's desk. Butler wrote his initials C. F. B. on the envelope for return if not delivered. He said he knew of the importance of the document, and did not want it to get lost. In explanation of the delay in filing the certificate Butler said to-day that Dr. Paxton was taken ill a day or two after he performed the marriage, and went to the Presbyterian hospital. Later he went west, where he has since remained.

LATER—A DEFECT.

It now appears that the certificate was not correctly made out. In it the name of the groom is given as C. P. Breckinridge, while the age of the bride is omitted. Dr. Nagle, registrar of the health department, has written Rev. Dr. Paxton, notifying him of the defects of the certificate, and demanding an explanation of the failure to report within ten days after the performance of the ceremony, such failure being in violation of law and subjecting Dr. Paxton to a penalty of \$10.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

Intimation That Breckinridge Was Forced to Marry His Present Wife.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Post says: Dr. Preston Scott, brother of Mrs. Scott Wing Breckinridge, the present wife of Colonel Breckinridge, was asked to-day if the statement was true that he had forced Breckinridge to wed his sister immediately after the death of the colonel's former wife. The question, even though less brutally put than expressed above, was evidently not a pleasant one, for the doctor's face flushed perceptibly as he declined to answer it or to discuss in any way "affairs that should concern only the members of the two families."

The day preceding the Breckinridge-Wing wedding in Louisville Dr. Scott visited the newspaper offices and announced that the wedding would take place at his home on the following day. He was told that Colonel Breckinridge had already denied a previous announcement to the same effect.

Dr. Scott rather testily replied that the marriage would take place and insisted upon a public announcement to that effect. Subsequent events showed

[Continued on Second Page.]

STUBBORN WAITE.

The Populist Governor Severely Donounced by Denverites.

THE WAR WHICH HE PRECIPITATED

By His Defiance of the Courts Said to Have Been Needless.

FEDERAL TROOPS STILL IN DENVER

To See That Peace is Maintained, But the State Military Force Resting—The District Attorney Declares in Effect That Governor Waite Will be Prosecuted For Murder If Loss of Life Follows—Business Men Want Him Tried as to His Sanity—The Chamber of Commerce Circulates a Paper, in Which It is Declared That the Whole Trouble is Unnecessary and Unwise—A Peculiar State of Affairs.

DENVER, Colo., March 16.—The war is over. At least, it is announced by Attorney L. N. Stevens, who has been in consultation with the governor a large part of the afternoon, that his excellency has accepted the advice of his attorneys and consented to submit the fire and police board question to the supreme court on its merits. The governor says he is still considering the matter, but it is generally believed Mr. Stevens speaks by the book.

So the Colorado national guard, which was ordered to be ready to take the field on short notice, will not be called into action. The state troops have been ununiformed and under arms all day, ready to take special trains to Denver, and the state troops in this city have been on call.

Exciting reports have been flying all over the state. Many people regard the governor's military demonstration as a big bluff to show his contempt for Judge Graham's injunction and compel the judge, if possible, to arrest him.

General McCook's ordering the United States troops to this city has been approved at Washington, and he has removed them from the Union depot to the Gettysburg building. There they will remain until further orders.

Representatives from the chamber of commerce, prominent attorneys and other distinguished citizens have been laboring much of the day with Governor Waite to submit the matter to the supreme court, which has power to call upon council for both the old and the new fire and police board to present their cases. The interrogatories to the court are based on two police forces being in existence, the right of the governor to remove from office and appoint others to fill the vacancies, and his right to call upon militia to seat his appointees in office.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Sheriff Buchanan to-day sent a telegram to Secretary of War Lamont, informing him that he was quite able to maintain peace here "unless the militia of the state is used against me. No body but the governor is seeking to disturb the peace, and he is acting in contempt of the district court of this county."

District Attorney Steel said this evening:

"If anybody is killed in the controversy between Governor Waite and the old police board, the person who does the killing and the one who incites the act will be tried for murder."

This means that Governor Waite will be tried for murder if anybody is killed in the dispute now on. At least twenty people have called on the district attorney and urged him to have the governor tried as to his sanity. Others wanted him arrested for gathering an unlawful assemblage, but Mr. Steele informed them that this would do little good, as he could continue the assemblage as often as he gave bonds.

A PAPER BY BUSINESS MEN.

The chamber of commerce directory is circulating for signatures of the most prominent attorneys a paper to be given to the press and headed "Military force in time of peace; constitutional provisions relating to the use of military forces."

The paper denies riot, insurrection or invasion in Denver. The courts, it is declared, are ready to decide the rights of the two boards. Use of the military in this case, the paper says, means that whenever in the governor's opinion the courts are wrong and he is right, then he may use military force to compel obedience in his decrees. This is despotism and should not for a moment be tolerated. In attempting to enforce his order by military power, it is asserted the governor is violating the law and abusing his high office. Very many signatures were obtained.

A GENERAL RIOT FEARED.

General McCook received a joint letter this evening from Chief of Police Stone and Chief Pearce, of the fire department, stating that Governor Waite had "some malicious and fiendish and desperate scheme" on foot which he might put into execution either this evening or early in the morning and asking him to call at the city hall at once for a conference.

It is feared that to-morrow, St. Patrick's Day, may give an opportunity to those inclined to stir up a fight leading to a general riot.

Governor Waite acknowledged to-day to General McCook that he feared assassination. The general says there is no doubt that had a gun been fired yesterday the governor would have been lynched within half an hour, to the state's lasting disgrace.

The cause of Governor Waite's obduracy, it is learned on excellent authority, is his wife. She attended last night's conference in an angry mood and declared with clenched hands that the fight should go on until the last national guardsman in the state lay dead on the pavement.

Referring to the governor's actions, Judge Croxon, one of the best known Populists in the state, said:

"This is not politics, it is anarchy."

AN ATTACK EXPECTED.

12 o'clock midnight—In anticipation of an attack during the night Chief of

Police Stone is massing his forces at the city hall. Game Warden Callcott to-night swore in 150 deputies who under state law have the powers of deputy sheriffs to guard the governor and do his bidding.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held in Judge Yeaman's office to-night, at which the question of the governor's sanity was seriously discussed.

IF CULTURED SINGERS

They Will Be Admitted, But Must Go Back If They Are Not.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Superintendent Stump, of the bureau of immigration, to-day received through Dr. Senner, the immigration commissioner at New York, a protest from George Gans, the secretary of the Chorus Singers' Protective Association, against the landing of a number of chorus singers expected to arrive New York to-day, who have been engaged to sing in "Utopia," which begins a season in New York on the 20th instant. The protest says that there are now 2,500 chorus singers out of employment in New York whose business would be injured by the importation of these contract singers, and further that their landing would be a violation of the alien contract labor law.

In response Superintendent Stump instructs Dr. Senner that if it is ascertained that each chorus singer sings for a livelihood and possesses cultured talent, she should be admitted. If selected for this performance and singing is not her regular means of support, she should not be landed.

MCKANE'S STEALINGS

Amount to at Least \$200,000—The Town Must Lose the Money.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The first official announcement of the amount of bonds which John Y. McKane has failed to account for to the town of Gravesend was made to-day by the board of audit of the town. Charles E. Overton, a member of the board, speaking for his associates, said he had gone over the entire bond issue and found that McKane had failed to report for at least \$200,000 of the bonds, and had disposed of some of them in an illegal manner.

Friends of McKane declare that it makes no difference what the outcome of the investigation may be, as the estate of McKane is exhausted and the town must lose the money. The taxpayers' investigation committee have developed more irregularities in the operations of the excise board in the saloon licenses and hack licenses.

It is said that violence is threatened those who give testimony against Newton and Sutherland with a view of embarrassing the investigation of accounts.

THE FLAG WILL FLY.

Acting Mayor McClellan, of New York, Ignores All Protests.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Acting Mayor McClellan to-day received a delegation of school children, who made a protest against the green flag being placed on the city hall on the 17th inst., and then signed the resolution of the board of aldermen authorizing the janitor to hoist the flag.

Acting Mayor McClellan said it was plain to him that the opposition was directed against what is known as the Irish flag. It would be unbecoming for him to depart from the course followed by his predecessors under the circumstances and he saw no objection to the display of the Irish flag. The flag will therefore fly on the city hall on the 17th inst.

TROY ELECTION RIOT.

Ross, Brother, Swears That He Saw Shea Shoot Him.

TROY, N. Y., March 16.—At the inquest in the election murder, Hall Ross, brother of the murdered man, testified: "I saw Shea about twice at my brothers; the first shot was apparently directly at the body, as Robert was a tall man. When my brother fell Shea came up and lowered the revolver and fired into his head."

In the examination of William Quigley, the counsel for the defense undertook to draw out the names of the local officers of the A. P. A., but the questions were ruled out.

Several witnesses testified to seeing Shea shoot Ross. The inquest will be continued to-morrow.

MR. WILSON'S CONDITION.

Gaining Strength Slowly and Still Confined to His Bed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—A dispatch was received to-day by Representative Straus, of New York city, from Representative Wilson as follows:

GUADALAJARA, MEX., March 15. Strengthening slowly; still in bed. (Signed) W. L. Wilson.

Colonel Andrew J. Herr Dead.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 16.—Colonel Andrew J. Herr, one of the best known and most successful lawyers in Central Pennsylvania, died suddenly from neuralgia of the heart this evening.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Non-union men in the Clinton rolling mill, Pittsburgh, have struck against a ten per cent reduction.

Jerry Herbeck was hanged in Berkeley county, South Carolina, for the murder of Constable Bob Hazel.

The stove molders of Pittsburgh have had their scale satisfactorily arranged and all the works, employing 800 men, will continue.

Representative Bland called on the President yesterday to urge him to sign the seigniorage bill. The President did not commit himself.

At East Liverpool, Ohio, three men were badly scalded by an explosion in the sewer pipe works of Knowles, Taylor & Anderson. George and William Anderson and Bert Gilman are their names.

The army appropriation bill appropriates \$23,677,284. The major generals are reduced from three to two; the chaplains to be reduced as their terms expire until the number has been reduced from thirty, at present, to twenty. The chief signal officer is to have the rank of colonel instead of general, as at present.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer; southeast winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schaefer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 45 3 p. m. 63

9 a. m. 47 7 p. m. 58

2 m. 52 Weather—Clear.

THE TARIFF BILL

May be Reported to the Senate Next Tuesday.

SEVERAL CONTEMPLATED CHANGES

As a Result of Suggestions Made by Republican Members of the Senate Finance Committee—The Democrats Also Propose to Transfer a Number of Articles to the Free List. The Treasury Department Estimates That the Bill Gives a Larger Revenue Than at First Thought.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Senators representing both the Democratic and Republican sides of the senate committee on finance expressed the opinion at the close of the committee meeting to-day that the bill would be reported to the senate on Tuesday next. They stated, however, that no agreement to this effect had been entered into, but that the opinion was the result of a knowledge of the progress that had been made upon the bill since the full committee has been in possession of it.

The entire time of the meeting, which continued from 10 a. m. until 8:30 p. m., was devoted to that portion relating to the methods of collecting the revenues in both the tariff and the internal revenue parts of the bill, and it was announced at the close that this part of the work had been practically completed.

When the Republican members of the committee withdrew the Democratic members went into consultation upon the suggestions made by the Republican members. They had discussed with the Republicans the points made by them in full committee, but found it necessary to hold a party conference before announcing a decision. There are some indications that several changes will be made in accordance with the opinions advanced.

The committee will take up the schedule at its meeting to-morrow and it is presumed will devote itself to considering suggestions bearing upon various paragraphs of the bill which the members, both Democrats and Republicans, may think should be changed.

The appearances now are that the Democrats will now have quite a large number of changes which they will agree upon and that these changes will include the transfers of a number of articles to the free list which were made dutiable in the senate bill before the sugar duty had been agreed upon. The treasury department estimates make it appear that the bill will give a larger revenue than will be needed by the government, which will afford the committee an opportunity to make a greater number of articles free than would have been possible if the sugar duty had not been imposed.

THE HOUSE.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Still Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—In the house this morning after the passage of a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to measures taken by him for local supervision and inspection of public buildings the house went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, authorizing the investigation of coast and geodetic survey to determine the advisability of the transfer of this bureau to the navy department. Mr. Outhwaite (Ohio), took the floor in defense of the bureau, the importance of its work and the efficiency of the services.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.) intimated that the contemplated transfer of the bureau was to get rid of a Republican office holder.

Messrs. Covert and Sickles (Dem's., New York), and Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.), argued against the transfer. Mr. Cummings (Dem., New York) charged extravagance against the geological, coast and geodetic surveys. The amendment was defeated, 81 to 101.

After some debate on minor amendments, the house adjourned.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

PART 13.

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